

Surgery 2010

- A. Explain how you would carry out a cystogram to investigate a bitch with hematuria in which you suspect bladder stones. Which contrast agent do you recommend and why?
- B. Illustrate with label diagrams why laminitis is not waiting and see condition. What are the essential tips for preventing laminitis?
- C. Write a brief account on the new trends in the diagnosis and treatment on each of the following:
1. Sole ulcer in a cow.
 2. Popped knee in a horse.
 3. Lacerated flexor tendons in a donkey.
- D. Draw a labeled diagram describing the usual seats of each affection of the solar aspect of the hoof?
- E. What are the causes, clinical signs and treatment options of bog spavin in a foal?

Surgery 2011

A. Write short notes on the following:

1. Prognosis and principles line of treatment of lacerated flexor tendons and suspensory ligament in horses.
2. Aetiopathogenesis & prevention of sore shins in horse.
3. Causes and treatment of claw avulsion in a cow.
4. Causes and management of flexural limb deformities in foals.
5. Why splint is a disease of young horses involving mainly second metacarpal bone?

B. Enumerate only of the following:

1. Conditions for which arthrodesis of the proximal interphalangeal joints may be indicated. What techniques are available?
2. Claw deformities, clinical importance and its prevention,
3. Measures for preventions of laminitis.
4. What happen within the feet in cases of laminitis?

C. Give brief account on the following

1. Different causes of gonitis in foals.
2. Complications of medial patellar desmotomy and its preventions.
3. Describe how simple facilities are important for diagnosis of hoof lameness.
4. With the aid of diagram describe the three zone of deep penetration of the sole by nails.

Surgery 2012

A. Put(V or X)and correct the false one:

1. Splint is a disease of adult horses involving mainly 4th metatarsus.
 2. Inflammation of the Biflex canal is common in goat.
 3. A sole ulcer is a specific circumscribed lesion located in the toe. Usually near the abaxial than axial margin of the hind medial claw.
 4. Bone spavin is a chronic distention of the stifle joint capsule.
 5. Calcification of lateral cartilages of 3rd phalanx is termed quitter.
 6. Low true and high articular ringbone have unfavorable prognosis.
 7. Laceration of the long or common digital extensor tendon causes sinking of the fetlock and lifting of the toe (toe up in the air).
 8. Tendons that are ruptured in a sheath -covered will not unite.
 9. Shoe boil is a bursitis over the olecranon while exostosis of the extensor process of the third phalanx is called buttress foot.
 10. The presence of periostitis on the anterior surface of the cannon bone of horses is termed bucked shin.
- **Enumerate** advanced diagnostics useful for evaluating lame horses and discuss briefly on nuclear scintigraphy (bone scan).
 - **Give an idea about** extracorporeal shock wave therapy in equine lameness; what conditions benefit from it?

B. Illustrate why and how the following are true:

- a. Laminitis considered as one of the killer diseases of horse or at least make the horse loss his career.
- b. X-rays still plays an important role in the diagnosis of urogenital affections in pets.

C. Give a brief account on the following:

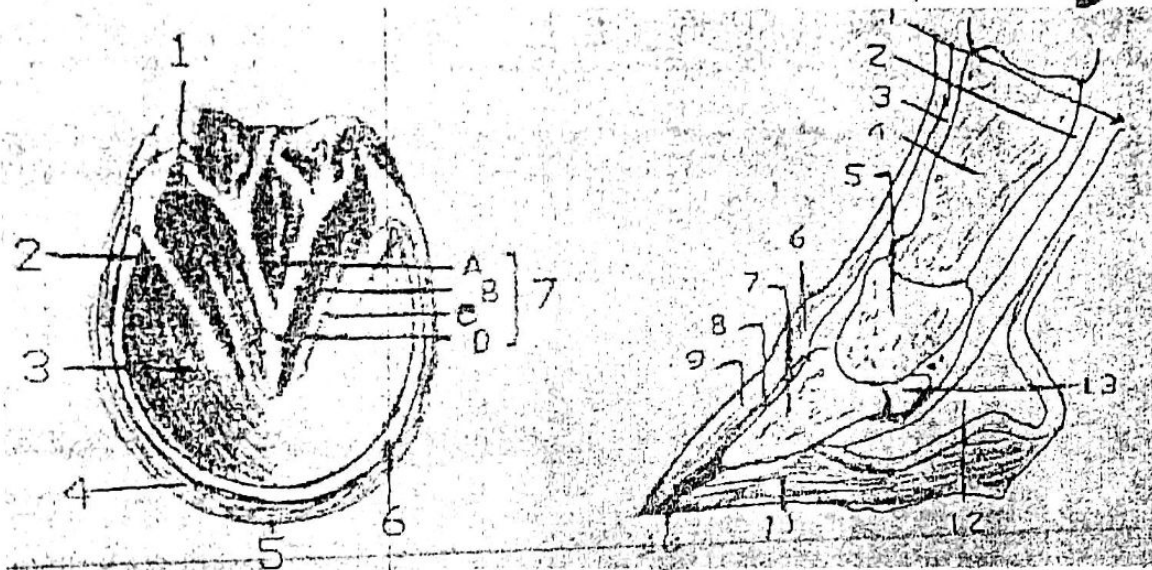
- a. Preventive measures for controlling claw affections in a dairy herd.
- b. Treatment of inter digital hyperplasia in ram & toe abscess in cow.
- c. Discuss the role of arthrodesis in management of equine joints disease, what technique you would use at different sites?
- d. Management of Cranio-dorsal coxo-femoral luxation in a calf and tarsal peri arthritis in a cow.

Surgery 2013

- A. Radiographic density the degree of blackness of the finished film. Which of the following can decrease and which can increase density and how:**
1. Increasing the milliamperage (mA)
 2. Increasing the time exposure
 3. increasing the kilovoltage (kVp)
 4. Decreasing the developer solution temperature
 5. Increasing the time in the developer solution
- B. Detail is the degree of sharpness of an object on a radiograph. Which of the following affect and which does not affect detail and how**
- a. Focal Spot size
 - b. Object-film distance
 - c. Film-screen contact
 - d. Focal spot-object distance
 - e. Milliamperage
- C. Please enumerate only five goals for treatment of laminitis and how to achieve those goals?**
- D. Mention the affections of tarsal joint that usually not associated with lameness snot how to treat a case of OA of the distal tarsal joints?**
- E. Write short notes on the following**
- a. Provocative tests used for determining the site of occult lameness.
 - b. Technique for amputation of digit in 6 months pregnant toss.
 - c. Incidence and treatment of sore shins.
 - d. Comparison between osslets and windpuffs
 - e. causes of non-sleight bearing lameness in both horse and cattle
- F. Describe with the aid of a diagram**
1. The different affections of the solar aspect of equine hoof.
 2. Complications of picked up nail in a donkey.
 3. Clinical symptoms and treatment of coronation.
 4. Dropped elbow in farm animals.
- G. What are your strategies for diagnosis and management for different pelvic fractures in farm animals?**

Surgery 2014

1. Please name the numbers and letters on the following diagram .c? Mention the different affections of the solar aspect and discuss the different complications of picked up nail according the area of penetrations? 1-, how to diagnose and manage the common syndrome of the distal sesamoid bone, of the horse?



2. Please draw diagrams illustrating the pathogenesis of laminitis? Why laminitis is not waiting and see condition? And what are the role of plain and contrast radiography in its diagnosis and prognosis?
3. Discuss how abnormal limb conformation; are predisposition many limb problems? And how surgical decompression of the scapular can hasten the return of shoulder stability with reference to the prognosis?
4. Define foot rot what are its cause, clinical signs, treatment, economic importance and its prevention and control?
5. Explain in detail the common

Surgery 2015

Group A Enumerate only

1. Ten top equine emergencies outside the musculoskeletal system associated with lameness.
2. Ten Good questions asked to horse owner help for diagnosis of lameness.
3. Ten factors essential for obtaining good quality X-ray diagnostic film.
4. Ten (5 -Weakness and 5- strength) aspects of diagnostic X-Rays
5. Ten Proposed benefits of massage and 5-proposed benefit of therapeutic ultrasound for treatment of lameness

Group-B

1. Demonstrate with diagram the site distribution of the most common claw affections And How to manage a case of Rusterholz Ulcer in cow?
2. Name affections associated with swelling of tarsal joint and How to treat a case of OA of the tarso-crural joint?
3. Define osselets and how can you treat it in a foal?
4. Classify ring bone and how can you deal with a case of chronic high true ring bone?
5. What is happen within the foot during laminitis? How can you diagnose a case of chronic laminitis?
6. Enumerate the common cause of cold lameness and discuss diagnosis and treatment of one of them
7. Mention only the causes of hind limb crepitus discuss diagnosis and management of one of them?
8. Describe the mechanics of horse evaluation for purchase with special reference to defects
9. Explain how can the farrier recognize some hoof affections during both paring and thinning and shoeing?
10. Describe treatment of carpal bone fracture?

Surgery 2016

1. **Enumerate** the affections of tarsal region that usually not associated with lameness and How to treat a case of OA of the distal tarsal joints
2. **Write on** the signs and prognosis of different forms of pelvic fractures in animals
1. **Describe** the role of pedal bone rotation as a prognostic sign of laminitis in horses
2. **Enumerate** the common errors that reduce radiographic quality and their solutions

Give a brief account on the followings

1. **Enumerate** causes of shoulder Sweeney and describe clinical signs of shoulder slip
2. **Define** coronation and describe line of treatment
3. **Illustrate** with diagrams different types of splint
4. **Describe** how you would manage and treat a dairy cow suffered a solar ulcer
5. With the aid of diagrams **explain** the different complications of picked up nail in a donkey
6. **Tabulate** the name and location of different types of bony exostosis that could affect the horse's limbs